SATURDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 3.

To the Whigs of the State of New-York. The publishers of the Albany Argus having advertised as Extra Edition of their Weekly paper for general disemina-Son through the State, in view of the approaching Election, the publishers of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, at the suggestion of a few friends of the Good Cause, have been induced to submit to their Whig brethren the propriety of issuing

an Extra Edition of The Weeker Taisuns. We make this announcement with some reluctance, in view of the hardness of the times and the embarrassments which we doubt not are shared by our friends of the Whig Country Press. Nobly have they deserved of their fellow citizens; meagre enough has too commonly been their reward; and if we believed the issue of an Extra Tribune calculated seriously to diminish their circulation or support we should decline it. We think, however, experience has proved that such is not the effect, and that the widest circulation of the City and Country journals is usually found to co-exist in the same Counties and at the same period.

The issue of an Extra Argus, which will of course be forced into general perusal through all the machinery of "the Party;" the great importance of the pending struggle in this State, which is calculated to exert an important influ ence over the shape as well as the result of the Presidential contest; the pendency of the great and vital questions of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR and the prosecution of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, all give to the approaching election of Governor, Members of Congress, and Legislature. (which last is to elect a U.S Senator for six years ensuing,) a gravity and importance which can hardly be over-esti-Whether the issue of an Extra Edition of the Weekly Tribune is calculated to aid in procuring a just and beneficent Popular Decision of these weighty topics is a question which the Whigs of the State will determine.

The EXTRA TRIBUNE (corresponding precisely with our usual Weekly edition) will be commenced on the first Satprday in September, and issued regularly for thirteen weeks thereafter, or until the result of the State Election shall have been fully ascertained and declared. It will be

For 1 copy......(three months)...... 59c. agorues at the following rates:

and any larger number in the last proportion. The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, it may be remembered, is just twice the size of 'The Log Cabin' of 1840, and contains more than twice the matter, though charged but the same postage. It will therefore be fully as cheap as that well known paper. It will ardently advocate the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR, the vigorous prosecution of our INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS not by grudging and maligning foes, but by consistent and zealous friends; and the election of HENRY CLAY as next President.

Payment in advance will be inflexibly insisted on. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by
GREELEY & MCELRATH, New-York, July 30, 1842

The Want of Employment. To the Editor of The Tribune:
Your well known sympathy with the industrious classes renders it unnecessary for me to apologize to you for in-

renders it unnecessary for me to apologize to you for intruding a moment.

I would ask you, simply, what men are to do who have been, by the vicissitude of these times, thrown out of employ. I know, independent of my own case, numbers of others, with temperate habits, industrious disposions, common, but useful education, who, now, in summer, suffer for food; not because they are to blame through negligence, but because they cannot find a day's work to do, at any price.—Men with wives—children too—who know not, when they lie down at night, whence cometh the food for to-morrow; men, who daily perambulate the business avenues of this city begging for employment, but hopelessly, to return to their staging places—(they cannot be called Homes, for that word implies happiness,)—to mingle tears and sighs with their suffering group.

What is to be done for us: A cold Winter stares us in the face; hope nearly blasted, though while life lasts. Hope,

face; hope nearly blasted, though while life lasts. Hope,

face; hope nearly blasted, though while life lasts. Hope, though steeped in misery, liveth.

What is to be done for us? For a long time we have waited, lingering in the belief that our Government would so act as to relieve us; but alas, that hope fails us. Our Liberty! almost a mockery slaves to hunger, want of lubor and neglect—what shall we do? We would drive out of our hearts evil thoughts; but cold, hunger—shivering, starving children will drive the stoutest to despair. Plead for us! plead for us! plead for us! plead to us. Our friend doubtless wishes us to give our

opinion as to what those in his unfortunatecircum stances shall do to escape the evils which now threaten and afflict them; and on this point we can only repeat the advice we have given them so many times during the last five years. We say to every man unemployed in our Cities, 'Do not stay here a day longer than you are obliged to but GO INTO THE COUNTRY-not into some smaller mart of Commerce, unless you have a promise of work there, but really into the Country. If you have disregarded this advice until your means are entirely exhausted, borrow ten dollars of some more fortunate friend or friends-twenty if you in Farmer York's condition, and Boston will then have a family-and bargain with some forwarder here to take you to Chautauque County, Erie, Pa., Cleveland or some other Ohio port-Michigan City, or Milwaukie, if you can afford to go so the deep importance of the Eric Railroad—a city far. (Transportation is exceedingly cheap at which has heretofore commanded a trade of suffipresent.) Go where you have a friend, if you have any in an improving part of the country, and ask him to help you find something to do; if you have none, strike out boldly for yourself. Do n't wait to find a clerkship, but look out for a school, or a job of any sort, if you are so helpless as to be entirely ignorant of Farming and all Mechanic arts. Don't remain idle a day if you can honestly earn a quarter of a dollar, and think no employment dishonorable that is necessary or useful to your fellow men But keep your eyes on the main chance of getting hold of a piece of land and the means of cultivating it as soon as possible, and then you may cease to dread the approach of winter or vainly beg permission to earn bread for your families.

This is our first advice; the second part of it is this: Let the unemployed combine to remove to some more favorable location-that is, let A. B. who is in want of employment, speak to C. D. who is in like circumstances, and he to another, whom he knows to be honest and worthy; and so let a hundred or two be gathered, who will agree to go together. One hundred men or families would be transported to any point for one-half what it would cost them separately, and much more comfortably than each alone; and they could aid each other in locating and in living meantime. Such a band of upright, deserving, willing immigrants would be regarded as an acquisition in any new country, and treated accordingly. They could procure lands on credit if they required, but not at

If they could be so united in mutual esteem and trust as to agree to prosecute their labors in common, on the plan proposed by Fourier, we are confident that would greatly conduce to their welfare and speedy enfranchisement from poverty, but we will not here press this point.

Neither will we here descant on the causes which have reduced so many to want and now deprive them of employment. That is a theme too wast for such an essay. We are treating it from day to day as we can. We are confident there will be a sensible improvement in business, even this fall, if a good Tariff is enacted; there would be still more if a National Currency were createdbut of this there is for the present no hope. Still, the commercial and general excesses of the Pet Bank years, 1834-5-6, have diverted thousands from Productive Industry to intermediate employments, like selling goods, which can never support them all in a healthy state of things. There must be more producers of wealth and fewer exchangers or mere consumers; and those who wait and wait to be employed in mercantile pursuits are certain to be disappointed .- Finally, friends, resolve quickly; then Acr! TEd. Tribune.

IF A fine steam locomocive of Rogers, Keichum & Grosvenor's make, Paterson, N. J., was lauded here this morning for the Buffalo and Attica Railroad Company. We have assurances that the cars will be put upon the road early in September.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

New-York and Eric Railroad.

Not many years ago an extensive and wealthy farmer sirnamed York, lived in the vicinity of a large village, which he supplied with the products of his farm, upon which he raised every thing that the soil produced in its latitude. His mills and granaries excelled in extent those of his neighbors for many miles around. Though his intercourse with the village was by a very circui tous route, yet he retained its trade because none nearer to it could present the same advantages in competition with him. He employed an immense number of hands who were totally dependent upon

the successful continuation of his business. Neighber Jones, a man of less means, was lo eated on a farm of smaller dimensions than farmer York's, and at a greater distance from the village in a more easterly direction. He was a man of very enterprizing character, who never grudged the expenditure or investment of a dollar, that was likely to return him four fold. His greatest fault was, that success in any undertaking made him proud and boastful. It was an innocent weakness, however, which farmer York-feeling his own importance and superiority only-smiled at. Neighbor Jones was fond of calculating, which disposition, aided by a natural shrewdness-inherent in his family-suggested the idea of competing with his wealthy neighbor. He saw at a plance that a direct communication from his farm to the village shorter than that which led from thence to farmer York's would enable him to do so successfully, by throwing in his way a portion of happiness in a union with her; the Passion love the village trade. His credit being good, he borrowed money enough to construct a handsome Macadamized road leading to the village "as straight as a bee line." The result was that the villagers begun to visit him, and he offered them such inducements in bargains, that his trade with them soon exceeded his most sanguine expectations. His profits 'ere long enabled him to enlarge his farm and multiply the number of his laborers. Whenever he passed over his Macadamized road-which had become the pride of his heart-he chuckled over his success, and enjoyed the advantage that he was daily reaping over his rich neighbor.

Farmer York soon discovered a sad decrease in his trade: he had realized its benefits for so long a period, that he considered them his by a natural right that none would ever infringe upon. Many persons whose interests were identified with his, pointed out to him the cause of the change which by those who possess a knowledge of the twone complained of so sadly. They urged him to construct another route to the village still shorter than his rival's. But no, he lacked the same enterprizing spirit that Jones possessed, and stubbornly insisted that owing to the state of his trade. he could not afford the expense of such an improvement. They endeavored to impress upon him the fact that the investment of a small sum in proportion to his means, would resuscitate his business and make it more prosperous than ever; for the village was rapidly increasing in population, and its dealings would augment proportionably. His good sense and regard for his own interests could not be roused; and unwilling to listen to reason, he was soon compelled to submit to the necessity of cultivating a smaller farm, of stopping his mills, closing his granaries and dismissing his

Neighbor Jones grew rich and proud, and when asked how it was that he had despoiled farmer York of the village trade, he boastingly pointed to his Macadamized road.

The citizens of New-York are constantly urged o preserve their trade with the mighty West, by constructing the New-York and Erie Railroad: nd they refuse to act, notwithstanding the rapid strides that their neighbor Boston is meritoriously making to deprive them of it. They will soon be point to the cause of her greatness.

It is truly astonishing what a deep-seated lethargy pervades our city with respect to a subject of cient power to build up in a few years a mighty emporium like this. If its inhabitants would really know whence proceeds its present greatness, withdraw from her the trade of that vast western region, and they will be answered; by our ships being without cargoes, our homes without tenants, our merchants without business, and want and beggary, with their sad companions-misery and crime-exhibiting their haggard forms in every thoroughfare of our metropolis. Do the people of this city intend to desert their interests with paralytic weakness? Will they quietly permit their present greatness and competency to be gradually wasted, without using such preventive measures as are certain in their effects and will tend not only to arrest their downfall, but will give a renewed impetus to an onward and meritorious career of prosperity? We are already beginning to witness the distinctive effects of su oineness and evil legislation, and without action they will be irrevocably fastened upox us. If we continue to send to our State Councils, legislators who-more wedded to party than to patriotismcare not for the distinction of the farm fabric that Commerce exultingly points at as her handiwork, the period is not distant when the emptiness of our warehouses and our deserted wharfs will excite the question,-whence proceeds this deselation, where activity and prosperity once held uni-

Great results, that steal upon us almost imperceptibly, often hinge upon events, that are viewed as but trifles, until their consequences are known and deeply felt. Cities have been supplanted by neighboring enterprize and have gradually fallen into irremediable decay, whilst their inhabitants were listlessly dreaming of increasing greatness. The prosperity of this city depends entirely upon her Trade and Commerce. They are the nourishment that sustains her; deprive her of them, and a cankering disease will soon penetrate her vitals, leaving naught in its path but the melancholy wreck of her boasted greatness. She is surrounded by powerful and ambitious evils. To guard against them, her interests should be narrowly watched by every inhabitant without respect to profession or employment. All are alike interested in her welfare and rise or fall with her.

The construction of a direct avenue to those upon whom we depend for our trade is absolutely and immediately required. The question shall it be constructed? should be met by a universal affirmative. Let that affirmative be given, and nothing more will be required than ACTION ..

The LADY FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE SO-CIETY will give a Grand Concert in the Saloon of Wa hington Hall this evening, and we are confiden it will be one of the best Temperance Concerts of the season. The best Singers of both sexes, aided by a Piano, will be there. The last Concert of this Society was attended by near'y one thousand persons, who unanimously requested its repetition. Tickets only 124 cents.

ASSOCIATION:

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society. The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Address letters, post-paid, to A. BRISEANE. Residence, 76 Leonard-street.

Attractions Proportional to Destinies.

[Concluded.] From our constantly asserting that the Passions nd Attractions are good, it may be inferred that we include such false and perverted emotions as envy, hatred, jealousy, revenge. Such however is not the case; they are perverted developements of certain true Passions, and great care should be taken not to confound such developements with the true passions themselves.

The Passions may be misdirected, or they may be falsely developed, and in both cases they produce disastrous results. Napoleon,s Ambition, directed to war, deluged Europe with blood. Had it been directed differently-to internal improvements for example—the same ardent Passion, together with the enthusiasm he knew how to communicate to his enterprises, would have covered France and even Europe with valuable works of art and the greatest improvements. Thus two opposite effects may be produced by the same Passion, and it is to be remarked that the stronger the Passion the greater the results, either for good or evil, which follow. The above is an example of a Passion misdirected; we will choose one to exemplify a Passion falsely developed, and producing in its reaction perverted emotions. A man may place his affections on a woman, and see his becomes the chi of his life; but if some Iago crosses his path ; by undue means thwarts his expectations and caroys his hopes, his Passion changes its direction, changes to hatred or jealousy, and vents itself by seeking revenge on the being who has wronged him.

It may be laid down as a general rule that any Passion which is suddenly arrested, thwarted, outraged or disappointed in its course, takes a false or perverted developement or direction, and turns to enmity, jealousy, revenge, antipathy, regret, and sometimes to despair and insanity.

The Passions of men are at present all more or less smethered, tantalized, thwarted or misdirected; and it is for that reason that we find, not only so many criminals, but descending to a lower sphere of perversion, so many drunken, quarrelome, scolding, petulent, back-biting creatures, whose unaccountable freaks can only be understood fold mode of action of the passions-or of their true and false developement The discordant and perverted play of these springs of action is carried to a higher pitch in Civilization than in the Savage and Barbarian societies, because its mechanism is more complicated, and because there is a broader developement of the Passions to be acted upon. But it is certain, that as great as are the Discord and Duplicity which reign in the present state of things, as great will be the Harmony and Unity in a social system perfectly adapted to the Passions or human nature.

The law of Attractions Proportional to Destinies, is an important proof in the question of the Immortality of the Soul. The desire of immortality, it is evident, is a collective attraction of the human race; it is found existing among all nations and at all epochs. If the Creator be just in the distribution of Attractions, why would he have given us a desire, which he did not intend should be satisfied ?- and why have given us intelligence to comprehend the system of the Universe, without the privilege of participating in its higher spheres and existences? Had he denied law of economy, which extends to the passional or spiritual world, and have tantalized uselessly one of his creatures.*

Why should there not be economy in the passional or spiritual, as well as in the material world? Why should the Creator have given us useless Passions and Attractions, any more than useless members, useless bones or muscles? Philesophers and Moralists suppose that the Passions are naturally deprayed and vicious; whereas they are at present merely perverted; they mistake. however, their perverted action for their true natural. They believe that our Passions are our enemies, which supposes that God, who created them. is also our enemy.

The examples contained in the last article are sufficient to give us an insight into the Law of an adaptation of Attractions to Destinies, a knowledge of which is an indispensable guide in the study of the destiny of all beings. Great care, however, should be taken not to confound false, temporary and percerted Passions or Attractions with those essential or true ones, which Nature distributes .-In the study of man, we shall find that society so perverts his nature, that a vast number of vitiated tastes and depraved attractions are developed within him. We must not commit the error to suppose that there is a destiny proportional to ample, that a man who has a love for intoxication. was destined by Nature to be a drunkard; or that some men were destined to be thieves, because there are individuals in our societies who steal.-An intelligent discrimination is necessary in separating true and collective attractions from accidental and deranged developements of passions. Those collective and universal Attractions and Impulses, which we find existing at all times, and common to all Mankind, are oracles of truth-are an Index placed within us by a higher Hand. which point us invariably toward our Destiny, as the magnet points toward the pole. Our collective Attractions are expressions of the Intention of the Creator, who has given them to us, and we may therefore say, that they are a permanent revelation within us of his will. They impel us on to fusfit our Destiny; and in a true Social Order they would direct us rightly in embellishing material nature, in living in harmony with our fellow creatures, and in communing nobly with God and his universal creation.

Had the Creator destined us to the present Social System, he ought to have given us Attractions for the poverty, injustice and monotony which exist in it, and which are the unavoidable lot of the great majority, so that we would have found our happiness in them But it is in the revolt of the Passions against our odious societies, that we find a condemnation of those societies, and a proof that they are NOT the Social Destiny of Man.

If we attribute solely to the Passions the vices, rimes and disorders of society, we must suppose that the Creator has given the Human Race Attractions for vice, crime and discord. In so doing ne would have violated all his laws of order and barmony, and placed man a demoniac being in the nidst of his creation.

The condemnation of human nature in order to xculpate society, has been a universal error of Moralists, Philosophers and Politicians. It is time it was rectified; man, the WORK of the Diinity, should become the standard by which the social organization should be judged; he should not be sacrificed to, nor measured by the standard f our arbitrary societies and false institutionshe work of accidental circumstances and human Legislation.

Every epoch believes its own form of society good; and this belief which is found alike strong by anxiety, oppressed by monotonous drudgery,

with the Savage, Barbarian and civilized Man, is one of those collective prejudices which mark the ignorance of the Human Race of the principles of a true social order. It has the effect of condemning all those Passions and Attractions which happen to conflict with the laws of the reigning form of Society, as deprayed and vicious. Constraint and repression have therefore become of necessity the controlling or governing power of human so cieties; and we may say that up to the present time the whole social science of Mankind has been to combat against human nature and the passions. The result has been to degrade Man n his own eyes, and sanction the doctrine of boman perversity. This fatal error, this outrage against the Author of the passions, has become the broad principle upon which a series of societies has been based, whose deplerable practical esults, such as Ignorance, Fraud, Oppression and Carnage, are faithful developements of their false

The Providence of God is Universal, and extends to the Social Organization as well as to the Material World.

If the Creator has assigned to Man the noble function of OVERSEER of the Globe; if he has intrusted to him the cultivation of its surface, the peautifying of material Nature, and regulation of he vast scale of Creation, which extends from him lown through so many series to inert matter,-if he Creator has done all this, is it not probable hat he has included in his providential foreight the Organization of Society, which directs Man rightly or wrongly in his career on this earth? The system of Society exercises an immense influence upon the beings who live under it. Our resent false Societies direct the Human Race to Conflicts of all kinds, and to War, whereas Association would produce Concert of Action and Unity of interests, and direct them to the fulfilment of

The Providence of God extends to the Social as well as to the Material World. He has not given us a moral and physical organization unsuited to our terrestrial Destiny; he has not given us Passions as an impelling power, without adapting them to a system of Society which would emoloy them usefully and produce Order and Harmony

Industry, viewed in its noblest application, is the great means by which Man accomplishes his trust of Overseer. Destined to it, placed upon the earth o exercise it, how can we suppose for a moment that the Creator has not adapted his Passions, Instincts and Attractions to it, and to its occupations, which he knew would occupy so important a portion of Man's life. Can we reasonably suppose that he intended it should be exercised in the present repugnant, monotonous and degrading manner-a scourge to the laboring populations on whom its burden falls?

"God alove," says Fourier, "is invested with the power of distributing Attraction; he wishes to guide the Universe and his creatures only by attraction: and to attach us to Industry-that is, agricultural and manufacturing Labor-he has composed a system of ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRY, which, once organized, will give a charm to our industrial occupations, and attach to them enticements greater than are those of balls and theatres at present ;-in other words, people in Association will find so much that is pleasing and stimulating n their branches of work, exercised in groups. that they would not leave them for amusments, like the above, proposed during the hours of their ndustrial occupations."

"Up to the present time our political and moral sciences have not dreamed of rendering Industry attractive: to enchain the Mass to labor, they have discovered no other means, after Slavery, than the fear of want and starvation; if, however, Industry is the destiny which is assigned to us by the Creator, how can we think he would wish to force us to it us the gift of immortality, he would have violated by violence, and that he has not known how to out in play some more noble lever, some stimulant capable of transforming its occupations into

It must be so; and let Man comprehend that the Providence of the Divinity extends to the social, as well as to the material world,-that he has pre calculated a system of Society adapted to Man, and which, when ence discovered and established. will direct him rightly on the earth, and human intelligence will have made an important progress. It will stand upon a foundation where it can judge calmly the question of a great social changequestion which cannot now be judged, because the minds of men are obscured by a mass of prejudices relating to the depravity of Human Nature, and the eternal continuance of Evil, and because they have not integral faith in the universality of God's Providence.

Man is a compound being, possessed of Passions and Attractions, and a complicated physical organization. These elements of the human machine were not created at random, without method and order, and with all the chances of their being perpetually in conflict and discord with each other. Suppose a machinist were to construct a machine without any plan, making its wheels and springs without calculating their uses; would we not believe him crazy? How, then, those passional perversions, to suppose, for ex- think that the great Mechanist of the Universe has given us those powerful impulses, those springs of action called Passions, without calculating their effects,-without adapting them to some Social Order, preexisting in his divine Inteligence, which would make use of them all, as so many parts of a perfect mechanism!

It cannot be otherwise: "having the experience of millions of worlds anteriorly created," he calculated with mathematical precision the action and developments of those Passions. If they are at present condemned as depraved and vicious, it is ecause Science has not discovered the Social Order intended for them, and has considered their false development in our defective Societies as their true nature.

It must be acknowledged, however, that Science has committed a most puerile error in expressing the unbounded admiration which it has of the perfection of Man's physical organization, while it has condemned on the other hand the Passions and Attractions-of which that organization is the implement merely-as bad and vicious.

Let us draw a simile in a sphere where experience has set the judgement right. An improper mode of living deranges, as we know, the functions of the body, and, if continued in, produces disease and even death. Bad food and bad treatment may render a child, possessed by nature of a well-made frame, rickety and otherwise physically deformed. Reasoning from these examples, it requires no great effort of the mind to comprehend that a false system of Society, which has as much influence on the Passions as the food upon the body, may misdirect and pervert the Passions in their sphere and engender deceit, selfishness and malice in the place of noble sentiments. Such is the ease: the Passions were not created for our false Societies; they were destined to a different social mechanism: and this truth accounts for the universal duplicity of action, the centradiction in theory and practice, the discord and injustice, which at present exist.

From populations brought up in poverty, harassed

without development of their intellectual faculties. their entire lives one series of cares and vexations-which is the condition of the vast majority of the Human Race-what else can be expected, than beings whose passional or moral nature is distorted or perverted?

Legislators, moralists, philosophers and the rich and great, freed from the burden of Repugnant Industry and provided with the goods of this earth. condema Haman Nature because it will not conform to their Social Institutions and undergo without complaint the Poverty, Drudgery and Privations to which the present state of things subjects it. The spontaneous seatiment of justice and liberty, which burns like a holy flame within the human Soul, has reacted, and for the welfare of Mankind, against those false Institutions; which, had they been submitted to, would have condemned the Human Race perpetually to the miseries of the civilized and barbarian Societies. The Founders of those Societies have waged war against Human Nature, and sought to force obedience to them by moral persuasions, and by violence and punishments.

The Buck-Handed Veto.

To the Editors of the Tribune : Politicians and statesmen have of late beer greatly perplexed and puzzled as to where Mr. Tyler and Gen. Jackson ever found a precedent for sign ing and approving a bill and at the same time en-

I am happy in being able to present to you an account of a similar occurrence, which happened more than 500 years ago.

tering a protest, stating their objections against the

In the reign of Edward III., A. D. 1341, after he had been waging war with France and Scotland, he was greatly in want of funds. The parliament offered the king a grant of twenty thousand sacks of wool; he wanted more, but his wants were so urgent, from the clamors of his creditors, that he was obliged to accept of the supply, however oppressive he considered it. "He ratified this sta tute, in full parliament, but he secretly entered a protest of such a sature as was sufficient to destroy all future trust and confidence with his people. After some time had transpired he issued an edict declaring that that statute had been exacted contrary to law, and he had never in his own breast given his assent to it."

If we scan the character of the man, do we not see the same despotic disposition in John Tyler as have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorin Edward III

May not John Tyler at some future period attempt an act, if not like the above, at least as much like it as he would dare to attempt in a republican country?

The parliament, that was afterward assembled, took no notice of the arbitrary exertion of royal power which, by a parity of reason, left all the laws at the mercy of the king. After two years he obtained a legal repeal of the obnoxious statute. But, thanks to that honest republican, John

Quincy Adams, who by his foresight and knowledge of history, has for ever put the nation beyond the danger of having the same despotic act repeated. If any of your readers should doubt the truth of

the above, I would refer them to the great historian Hume, who adds:-"This transaction certainly contains a remark-

able circumstance, which discovers the manners and sentiments of the age, and may prove what inaccurate work might be expected from such rude hands, when employed in legislation and in rearing the delicate fabric of laws and constitu-Respectfully,

The General Agent of the NORTHERN STAR, STEPHEN MYERS, had the pleasure of addressing the Colored People in Kinderhook, N. Y., and formed a Temperance Society of 100 out of 400 persons present; also addressed a large meeting of Colored People in Lenox, Mass., on Satur. day, and formed a Society of 52, and also a Female Society of 36; in Pittsfield and Stockbridge, Mass., he also addresse and formed Societies. The meeting in West Stockbridge, held in the Town Hall, Rev. Mr. Elkey in the Chair, was said to be the largest and most respectable ever held in th place. Mr. Myers much delighted the citizens by his very effective remarks against King Alcohol. All of the members of these newly formed Temperance fies have pledged themselves to support the NORTHERN STAR, published at Albany, as their organ in the Temperance Cause.

I Leary & Co. will introduce the fall styles for

L' Spencer's Imitation Moleskin Mat. This popular article is commended to the public as pecu iarly desirable, at the present time. for its economy. elegance and durability, it competes successfully with the most costly Hats worn. Price \$3 25. SPENCER,

I Hats of the Fail Style are now ready. prevailing Paris mode] SPENCER'S Sales Room.

September 1st. TFall Style of Gentlemen's Hats.-BIRD corner of Pine and Nassau-streets, has now ready for inspec-tion and sale the Fall Standard Pattern for Gentlemen' Hats. September 1.

D' Charles Watson, Hat and Cap Mannfacturer-Wholesale and Retail Warehouse 148 Chat ham-street, up stair-Stores 154 Chatham-st and 160 Bow

Warnock, 170 Bloadway, will introduce his new style of Gentlemen's Fall Hats on Saturday, Septem-

au27 S TuTh&S Watson's Silk Hats, only \$2 50, is re commended to the Public, not only for its economy, but as posse-sing all the elegance of contour of the most costly; combining utility with beauty. This article cannot fall to recommend itself to the connoisseur as well as economist.

WATSON, 154 Chatham-street, and 169 Bowery. WATSON, 154 Chatham-street, and 160 Bowery.
N. B.—Cas-imere Hats \$3 50, of the finest quality; Bea

Pr Hats \$4 50 of the finest quality. Fall Fashion Ready. I Hats! Hats! Hats!-FALL FASHION .-The subscriber invites the attention of the Beam Monde to his beautiful, graceful, and tasteful low bell-crowned Hat, being the only really fashienable article of the kind extant, though he cannot expect but imitators will spring up, and claim the benefit of his own original conceptions.

To say that these Hats surpass any thing of the kind in point of style, finish, and graceful appearance, is to claim the surpass and the surpass of the kind in point of style, finish, and graceful appearance, is to claim

no more than is warranted by an experience of twenty years in the business, and he invites gentlemen who study grace and fashion to call and examine for themselves.

A large assortment of Traveting Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hat Cases, and, in fact, every thing necessary for a gentle man's traveling outfit, may also be found at

E. BLOOMER'S, 179 Broadway, Fish's Fall Style for Gentlemen's Hats. ORLANDO FISH announces to the gentlemen of New York, that his "FALL STYLE" of Hats is now ready. The tashion introduced at this time is in continuation of kis series of American Fashions, and the model now submitted to the public, although differing in its general appearance from all preceding ones, will commend itself to the person of iaste lor its elegance and symetrical proportions as the object aimed at has been to import a graceful and unique character to te Hat.

137 BROADWAY.

The Cheapest Cash Tailor yet !- PETER V. HUSTED, Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Chatham Square, corner of Catherine-street, continues to make Clothing to order in the nextest style, 10 per cent, cheaper than the cheapest Cash Tailor in the city. A good fit warranted, and hereafter no disappointments Five Hundred different designs Necklaces,

Bracelets, Watch Guards Ear-rings, Breast-Pins, Flowers, Rings, Wigs, Scalps, &c. Ladies or gentlemen havers, Rings, Wigs, Scaips, ac. Laures or granteness aring hair of a living ser deceased friend, can get it formed by BARRY into any design the mind can conceive, in such a form it will be a keepsake invaluable. A. C. B., the only Artist in Hair in this Country, 146 Broaslway, corner of Liberty street, up stairs.

By Letters Patent of the U.S .- The public are cautioned against purchasing the Tricopherous or Med-cated Compound for the human hair, at one dollar per tottle, as it can be had for fifty cents. Observe that the original and genuine Tricopherous has the proprietor name, A. C. Barry, printed on the outside wrapper. Be sure to purchase at the Hair Cutting Rooms, 146 Broadway corner of Liberty street, up stairs, or of the appoint agents. Any article of the same name is an imposition.

To Flour Merchants and others inter-Messix Holt & King, flour merchants, of Water street, that I had failed. My credit is good now and has nearly to have a superior or more so that my flour and imited for the last ten years or more, so that my other bills have been (and I have good reason to believe they always will be) paid in due season. The envy of the defamer of my character will punish him severely.

JONAS HUMBER F, Baker. 523t PSW*

TO THE WORLD!

and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising n our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing re lief if we possessed the power? No, no, we cannot; the haman heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself as object that a loashed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguist of ingers around his pillow. These at all familiar with the istory of diseases cannot help being struck with the repidio rease of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, -inseases of the neucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions. thronic sor eyes, and diseases of the bone. The chiefeans or their increase is owing to their heing hereditary, maning through whole families and speceding destruction elementer

But for all these ills there has a new racdicine dawned apon the world; and in offering to the hill this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of safering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds ts superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more partieslarly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SAR-

This medicine is the result of years of devotion to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus, The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principles on which the restorative virtues of the Sarsaparilla depends, are entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found w experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the paient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from dis ease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rhenma tism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicions use of mercury, or imprudences in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietor has reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure

ive virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine. which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigest poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Paster, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast, and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its

of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and

they were determined not to offer it to the world until they

had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They

own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vas amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it through the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the suffer er's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its ten of thousands, receive your favorable consideration-let a philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object to lief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine pro-

shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraord nary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place is truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been swort to this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hogor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York.

duces the desired result for which it is administered-an

this has been proved again and again-is it not sufficient to

all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may

New, York, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen.—A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost seenes that its so. is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, damb with

distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, damb wib agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of greaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and vished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lambeld out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow upth thame. My sickness was first broughton by my inprodully exposing myself to astrong current of air while over-heard, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physic plant at first seemed light and hardly worth while to case physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by susapprilla root and lignom vitae made into a tea, which I contined using for several months without intermission. Soonstex taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system become affected, in the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the size nearly as high same aggregated, with interse burning nearly as hig as an egg accompanied with interse burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being to from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed ited a knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. That not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only steep I obtained was a few hours during the middled the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. M. face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeletest the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs fat the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronound my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wish that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short service while look my in the manner. had become much reduced in circumstances. A short is since while looking in the papers, I chanced to set yet Sarsapariila advertised, accompanied with a certificate in Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordioary care made by its 2. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I food that the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects respects resembled my own, and I food the case in some respects respects respectively. that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed has whisper from heaven. The second day after I common whisper from heaven. The second day after I commend-taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to siep. I had not siept like this before for months. By the timel had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the crupts was also much better. I now left a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. Not the could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got asolier bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, soffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first doe I was out an I walked nearly three miles without eventse I was out, and walked nearly three miles without eventhe assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, fand well! and have testified before my God upon Bis sand Word, that all might believe this statement for it is vot, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe thee safety in glats of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. The Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may kee what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like is a suffering a suffering and afflicted like is a suffering a suffering and afflicted like is a suffering a suffering and a suffering a sufferin

Ever gratefully yours, THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street

City and County of New-York, as: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1242, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and by ing been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Mayor of the City of New-York. I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement

of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of year Sarsa parilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congre-gation I have frequently visited them a d know the fact is be true, SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duanes We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Torre, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement his case and the operation of your Sarsaparille spon his WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Werchard,

Corner Church and Leonardel JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer, JOEL B. PURA corner Franklin and Chundas Corner Franklin and Chundas ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 37 Franklin ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 37 Franklin Corner, Braker

Reference is also made (if any tarther evidence is right to Mr. James krown, of the house of Brown, Buther Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, is wemploy the above named Thomas Turner was for a not of years. The proprietors also submit to the public the follows: certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cur-

nade by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which can not but have the effect of placing beyond all const the care

tive powers of this medicine:

"Messrs Sands—Gentlemen: Under a feeling serior gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved him suffering and disease, I now, as an act of instice due to its world the inestimable henefit I have received from the world the inestimable henefit I have received from the world the inestimable henefit I have received from the most of your Sarsaparilia. In the year 1832 I said find the England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while in the England is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while it is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while it is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while it is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while it is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while it is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while it is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while it is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while it is a vessel bound for Quebec, and while it is a vessel bound for Quebec is a vessel of the quebec is a vessel bound for Quebec is a vessel of the quebec is a vessel of the quebec is a vesse 17 Remember the Removal of the Real passage first discovere I the disease which are passage first discovere I the disease which are the countries and truly I can say, from the countries are affection; and truly I can say, from the countries are a sound Camphine Oil, Spirits and Improved Burner, to La Fayette Hall, 597 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, at prices re-duced nearly 50 per cent.

G. W. McCREDY, Jr. an 15 lm

(2) my head to the sole of my foot there was no sound me.' From the time first mentioned down until ab sent, a period of more than ten years, 1 have suffer